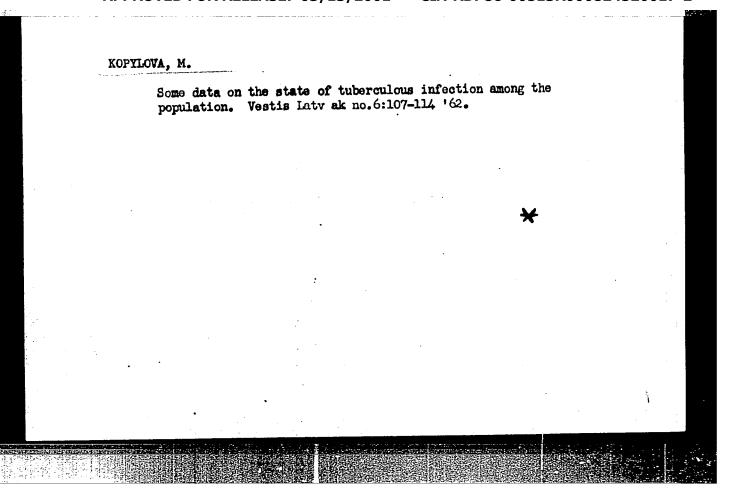
KOPYLOVA, M. (Riga)

Vaccination of adults against tuberculosis. Vestis Latv ak no.1: 131-134 161. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental noy i klimicheskoy meditsiny.

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION) (TUBERCULOSIS)



KOPYLOVA, M.K.

Variability in the tuberculin reactions of vaccinated and revaccinated schoolchildren, adolescents, and adults. Vestis Latv ak no.7:111-114 162.

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.

KOPYLOVA, Margarita Konstantinovna; ROZENEERGA, R., red.; OZOLINA, A., tekhn. red.

[Pneumonia in infants] Plausu karsonis mazbernu vecuma. Riga, Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijas izdevnieciba, 1962. 25 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

(PNEUMONIA) (INFANTS—DISEASES)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchmyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DAIMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOFILOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 287 p.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhova, Palkina, (Continued on next card)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.——(continued) Card 2.

Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorzahdenty, petrografii, minerelogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeve, Margolin).

4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut minerel'nogo syr'ya (for Komanova, A.).

(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

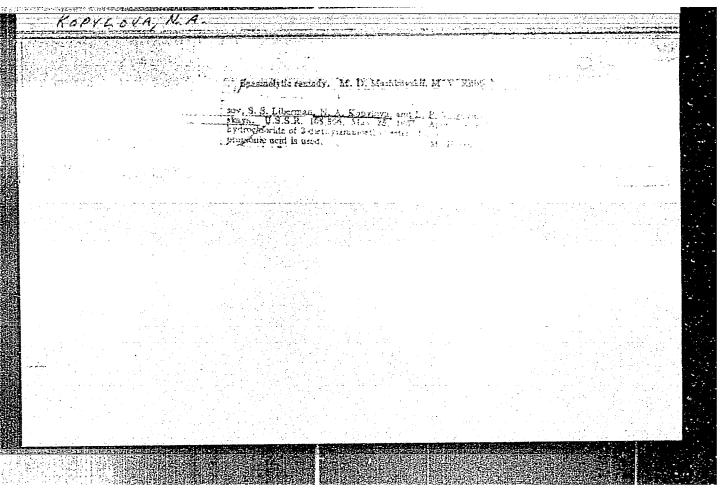
(Water, Underground—Analysis)

KOPYLOVA, M.N., Cand Pharm Sci — (diss) " Shaining locate potassium from iodine by using at sulfurous anhydride as a reducing agent."						
Tbilisi, 1958	. 15 pp (Tbi	lisi State L	ed Inst), 2	00 copies (K	L,44-58,1	26)
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Rationalization of the production of amorbic acid (vitamin C). I. T. Strukev and N. A. Kopyloya. Furnational 10, No. 3, 8 12(1487); Com. Zeale, (Russian Zone Ed.), 1048. I. 135; cf. U.S.S.R. 67,385 (C.I. 46, 128); C. A. 46, 129.—The tech method for the content of the content of the solvent diskl. 60, for a under the content of the con

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824520017-2



KOPYLOVA, N.A.

Production of methylhydrobenzoin. Med. prom. 15 no.3:38-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(HYDROBENZOIN)

KERUSTSELNVSKIY, V.P.; QORODETSKAYA, T.A.; KOPYLOVA, O.A.

Materials on the ecology of the Brant's vole (Phaiomys Brandti Radde). Izv. Irk.gos.protivochum. inst. 10:54-75 '52. (MIRA 10:12) (TRANSBAIKALIA--FIRID MICE)

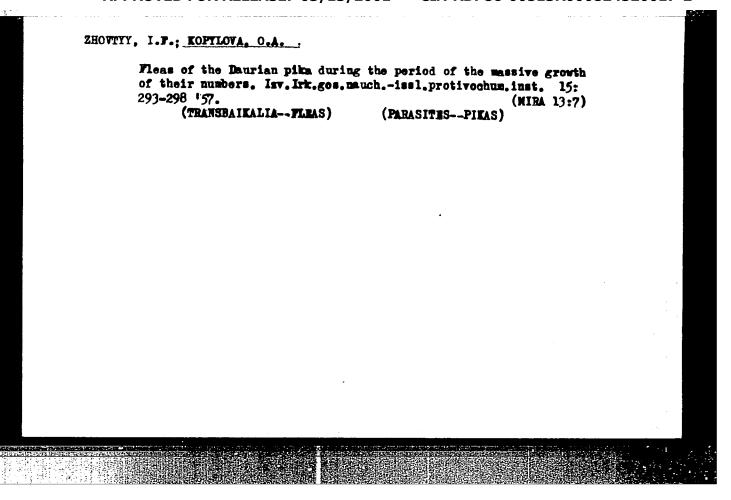
(ANIMALS, HABITATIONS OF) (ANIMALS, FOOD HABITS OF)

ZHOVTYY, I.F., KOFYLOVA, O.A.; SICHEVSKIY, P.T.; TIMOFEYEVA, A.A.;

MAKSIMOVA, Ye.D.

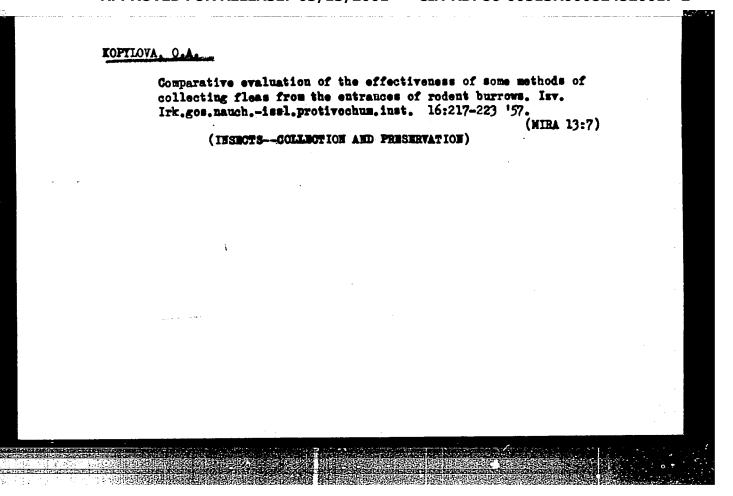
Parasitological work in the sanitary protection of state
frontiers. Isv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 15:
249-257 '57.

(SIBERIA, RASTERN--INSECTS AS CARRIERS OF DISRASE)



KHRUSTSKLEVSKIY, V.P.; KOPYLOVA, O.A.

Materials on the ecology of Brand's field mouse; Raport No.5: Peculiarities of seasonal and diurnal activity. Izv.Irk.gos. nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 16:69-77 '57. (MIRA 13:7) (TRANSBAIKALIA--FIELD MICE)



ZHOVTYY, I.F.; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.; KOFTLOVA, O.A.; PROKOF'IEV, V.N.

Materials for a study of the trombiculid mites (Trombiculimae eving) of Tramshalkalia, Izv.Irk.gos,mauch.-issl.protivochum.
inst. 17:219-226 'S. (MIRA 13:7)

(TRANSBAIKALIA--MITES)

- 1. KOPYLOVA, W. Ye. and MONASTYRSKAYA, B. I.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Pneumonia
- 7. Significance of bronchial obstruction and atelectasis in the development of pneumonia, Arkhiv pat. 14 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

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Country: USSR

Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88888

Inst

Author: Kopylova, R. Ye.

Title : The Regulation of Introploural Pressure and the Pleuro-Pulmonary Reflex in Experimental Pleurisy.

Orig Pub: Patol. fiziologiya i eksperin. terapiya, 1957,

1, No 3, 55-50

Abstract: A kymographic recording of intrapleural pressure (IPP) and of the pleuro-pulmonary reflex (PPR) was carried out on 48 rabbits prior to and following introduction anto the pleural cavity of asotonic (I) and hypertonic solutions of NaCl (II), and also of turpentine. Following the injection of 10 ml

Card

: 1/3

Chair of Pathological Physical on Test Medical Inot.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824520017-2

Country: USSR

Category: Ruran and Animal Physiology. Respiration

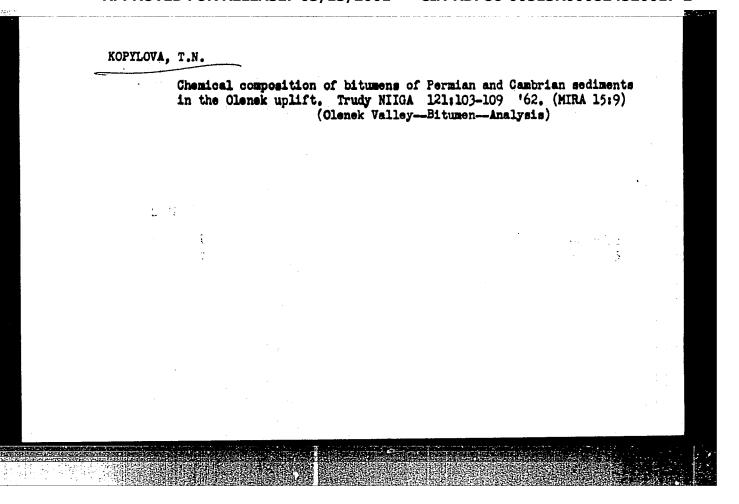
Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88888

of II, the IPP failed to change or to increase. A pronounced PPR (rarked lowering of the pressure immediately following the introduction of the solution) was noted in 6 out of 21 experiments. Within 4 hours the volume of gluid in the cavity increased from 17 to 42 ml. Following the administration of 10 nl of I the IPP increased insignificantly, and the PPR was not noted. The administration of 50 nl of I caused a sharp increase of IPP with following normalisation. After the administration of 0.6 ml of turpentine, the IPP remined frequently unchanged, but with development of inflarmation (within 2-3 days) it increased markedly. A fall of IPP was more often observed on the opposite side. The author

: 2/3 Card

KOPYLOVA, T.N.

Origin of breccias on the contact of the Khatyspyt and Tukukut series in the Olenek highland of the Siberian Platform. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:218-221 '64. (MIRA 18:12)



ECTIONA, T.V.....

Sifect of aminazine on the functional state of the brain in mental illness. Nerv. sist. no.48140-143 163 (KIRA 1891)

1. Meningradskaya psikhiatrichedkaya bolinits.

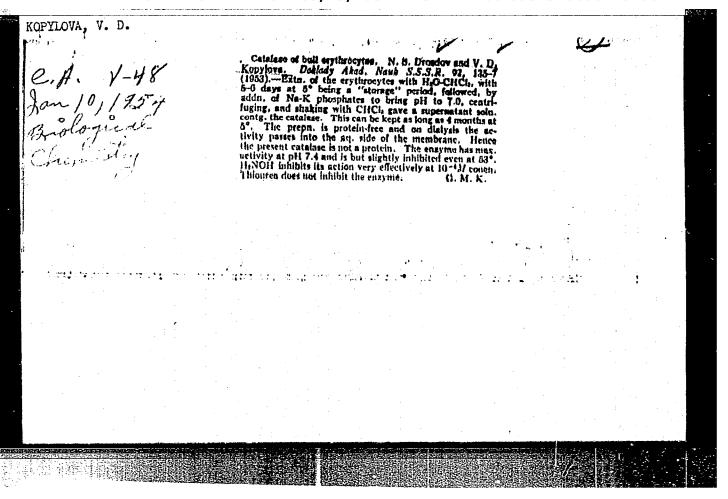
Changing the certification procedure. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no. 12:29 D'65 (MIRA 19:1)

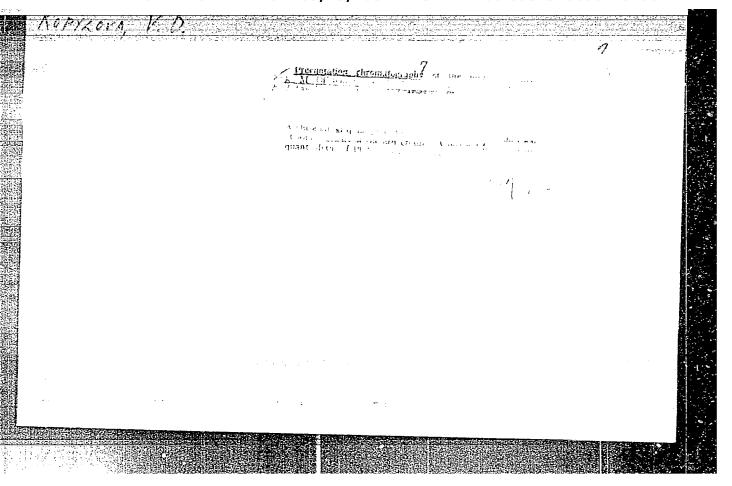
OL'SHANOVA, K., prof.; KOPYLOVA, V., kand.khim.nauk; BAT-OCHIR, A., inzh.

Chromotographic method for determining chloride content in meat. Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.5:51-53 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

(Meat--Analysis) (Chlorides--Analysis)





Kopylova, V.D.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange, B-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 593

Author: Kopylova, V. D.

Institution: Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry

Title: The Application of Radiochromatographic Methods to the Investigation of Deposition Chromatograms

Original

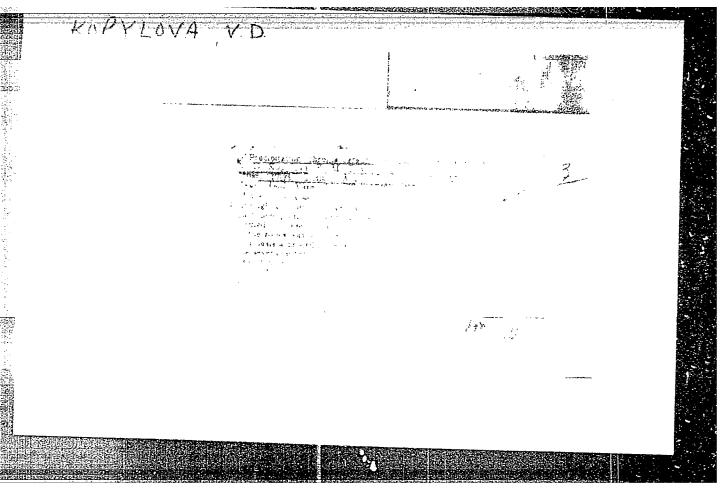
Periodical: Tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta myas. i moloch. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 6, 170-179

Abstract: The chromatographic separation Pb²⁺ and Fe³⁺ from solutions of their salts, based on the formation of deposits after washing the chromatograms formed on columns of anhydrous Al₂O₃, permutite, discoloring clay, or sulfocarbonate with phosphate buffer, has been investigated. P³², Ca⁴⁵, and Fe⁵⁹ were used as radioactive indicators. The best results were obtained with a Al₂O₃ column; however, full separation of the bands could not be achieved. The conclusion is drawn that a num-

ber of factors affect the formation of the bands; among these factors

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824520017-2



KOPYLOVA, V. D., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Precipitation chromatography of inorganic ions. Mos, 1958. 14 pp. (Mos Order of Lenin Chem-Technol Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 110 copies. (KL, 9-58,113)

- 17 -

5(4), 5(2) AUTHORS:

Kopylova, V. D., Ol'shanova, K. M.

SOV/153-58-3-8/30

TITLE:

On the Influence Exercity the Composition of the Solution Upon the Formation of Precipitation Chromatograms

(Vliyaniye sostava rastvora na obrazovaniye osadochnykh

khromatogramm)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-

kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 46 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The separation of substances in precipitation chromatograms

occurs in consequence of several repititions of the principal process of precipitate formation and dissolution. A chromatogram is thus formed: The zone localization in it is determined by the product of the ion activity of the resulting precipitates (Refs 1,2). To make clear the question of the

separability of two substances by means of precipitation

chromatography and to choose optimum separation conditions the ratio of the concentrations of the substances to be chromatographed must be computed at the time of the easier soluble precipitate. The

Card 1/5

On the Influence Exertally the Composition of the Solution Upon the Formation of Precipitation Chromatograms

sov/153-58-3-8/30

computation can be performed in a general way according to equation (2); but it can be considerably simplified if instead of the ion activity their molar concentrations are used. In general, the resulting precipitate is rendered impure by coprecipitated substances. Under conditions of the precipitation chromatographic column the effect of some co-precipitation processes can be reduced practically to zero; others, however, may increase their influence. The quantity of the co-precipitated admixtures and the character of the process as well as the completeness of the zone separation in the chromatograms depend on the composition and microstructure of the precipitate, on the composition of the solution to be chromatographed as well as on the concentrations of the ions contained in it, finally on the quantity of the precipitant in the column. It is most probably due to these factors that a frequent incomplete or a completely suppressed separation of zones, even in the case

Card 2/5

On the Influence Emertal by the Composition of the Solution Upon the Formation of Precipitation Chronatograms

SOY/17/2-58-1-8/35

of precipitates the solubility of which is considerably deviating from one another. It is the aim of the present paper to make clear under which conditions the most complete separation of zones can be attained. The experiment was corried out both with and without radioactive igdicators. The cations investigated: hydroxides: Fe3+, Fe2+, Gr3+ Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Mn^{2+} and Ag^{+} ; phosphates: Fe^{3+} , Fe^{2+} , Cr^{3+} Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Mn^{2+} and Zn^{2+} ; iodides: Hg^{2+} , Hg^{2+}_2 Pb2+ are presented in a table. It can be seen from the table that the clearness of the precipitation chromatogram increases with decreasing solubility of the precipitates at the same concentration of the ion to be chromatographed. This concerns experiments without radioactive indicators. A good separation is observed if the respective solubilities are deviating considerably from each other. For hydroxides, for instance, the difference must be the 100-fold.

Card 3/5

On the Influence Exerted by the Composition of the Solution Upon the For ation of Precipitation Chromatograms

SOV/153-58-3-8/30

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Otherwise no zone separation at all or only a partial one takes place. The use of radioisotopes has shown that a visual zone separation in chromatograms is by no means indicative of their absolute separation. This is due to the contamination by co-precipitation of other ions contained in the solution. An absolute separation is never attained, not even if sharp edges can be seen. In all cases the upper zones contain impurities of other ions which yield easier soluble precipitates. The length of the zones and the intensity of their coloration increases with the increasing concentration of the solution to be chromatographed. The increase in the concentration of the hydrogen ions (pH) causes, in general, a lengthening of the zones, but reduces the clearness of them (Fig 3). The chromatograms are thus shifted downwards in the column (Fig 3, curves 2 and 3) and become indistinct. The authors try to explain these phenomena. There are

Card 4/5

On the Influence Record by the Composition of the Solution
Upon the Formation of Precipitation Chromatograms

SOV/153-58-3-8/30

3 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i

molochnoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of Dairy and Most Industry) Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 19, 1957

Card 5/5

AUTHORS: Kopylova, V.D., Ol'shanore, r.". SOV-69-58-4-9/18

TITLE: Secondary Phenomena in Precipitation Chromatograms of Various Compounds (Vtorichnyye yavleniya v osadochnykh khromatogram-

makh razlichnykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 456-460 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the precipitation chromatography, more often than in other forms of chromatographic analysis, a change of chromatograms with time takes place. These changes consist of the smoothening of the zone boundaries, the formation of new zones, the downward movement of the zones, etc. In order to study the laws of these changes in the article, the secondary effects in precipitation chromatograms of phosphates, chromates, hydroxides of various cations, etc. were investigated. In several of the experiments radioactive indicators were applied in a chlor-vinyl pipe, either in the precipitating substance or in the chromatographed solution. The ratio between isotopic material and the dry matter in which it was contained was then determined. The most characteristic changes in the precipitation chromato-

grams were the following: smoothing of the zone boundaries; increase of the initial length of the zone; change of the color of the chromatogram due to different oxidation and reduction

Card 1/3

sov-69-58-4-9/18

Secondary Phenomena in Precipitation Chromatograms of Various Compounds

reactions. Experimental results show that with an increase in the concentration of the precipitating agent, the speed of the change of the zone length decreases, the speed of boundary smoothening decreases also, but the speed of color change increases. An increase of the concentration of the chromatographed solution causes an increase of the speed of boundary smoothening, and of the speed of zone length change. An increase of temperature leads to an increase of the speed of change in the precipitation chromatograms. The radioactive isotopes P^{32} , Co^{65} , Fe^{59} , Hg^{203} were used in the investigation. An analysis of the results indicates that the distribution of the chromatographed ion and of the precipitating agent changes with time. The change of the distribution of the precipitating agent in the column consists in an upward movement in the column. The concentration of the chromatographed ion in the zone decreases with time, which leads to an increase of the length of the initial zone. The smoothening of boundaries and the increase of zone length is explained by the diffusion of the chromatographed ion. The investigation permits the explanation of the secondary effects in many cases as well as

Card 2/3

SOV-69-58-4**-**9/18

Secondary Phenomena in Precipitation Chromatograms of Various Compounds

the regulation of these processes by changing the conditions causing the secondary effects. The results may also be used for explaining secondary effects in molecular and ion exchange

chromatograms.

There are 3 diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy

promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat

and Milk Industry)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1957

1. Chromatographic analysis -- Theory

Card 3/3

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heskich nauk. Emissiya po respredelitel'noy i osadochnoy respredelitel'noy i osadochnoy of ion Enchange, Distribu- hy) Roscow Inderp AN SSR, 3,500 copien printed.	Albaing Mouse: M.O. Vegorov; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Onseva; al Board: M.V. Chantov, Corresponding Nember, USSR Academy nase (Resp. Ed.); P.M. Shewyadin, Professor; K.M. Ol'shanova, or; K.M. Saldadze, Docent, and M.M. Tunitskiy, Professor. This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers.	in ion-exchange, distribution, barriage of the theory of the considered. This is also considered. This considered by the Comittee on on was published in 1952 under a knowledge was published in a knowledge was published in krike primerently is concobarunyth.	tens use of the training are din 1977 under the title "is- plancationaries" (Studies in the "y. Mo personalities are mon- g of the articles. T of the Sorption Value and title Bith Relation to Tem- 21	onary Front of Dynamic Jory- 24 Refect of the Ionite 39	Rinetics of Cation Exchange as	p_Entrance Study of Sallonated Resine 63	grabanov, and W.W. Tunit- ongly Asidic Monotunetional tion of Sulfe droups and 70	W. M. Tunitskiy. Study of 75 to Membrane 11 Adscrition and Distrition, and Trends of Investi.	Some New Phenomena Agration of Organic 90	sulfonation of Suifo- 95 Precipitation Chromato-	Secondary Phenomena in 113	etermination of Calcium hod With the Indicator 124	Ion-exchange Paper		I Ivanova, Sorption of 138	
\$(2),(3) FMASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION \$00/2554 Andemiya nauk SSR, Otdeleniya khimioheskikh nauk. Ecmissiya po khimomatografiii Isaledovaniya vo blasti foncobmennoy, raspredsittelinoy i osadochnoy kromatografii (studies in the Field of Ion Exchange. Distribution Chromatografii (studies in the Field of Ion Exchange. Distribution Chromatografii (studies in the Field of Ion Exchange. Distribution Chromatografii (studies in the Field of Ion Exchange. Distribution Chromatografii (studies in the Field Sylos copien printed, 1959, 150 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copien printed.	Motorial Board: M.V. Chattor, Tech. Ed.: I.M. Onseva; Editorial Board: M.V. Chattor, Corresponding Member, USSR Acadeay of Editorial Board: M.V. Chantor, Goresponding Member, USSR Acadeay of Editores (Resp. Ed.); P.M. Shemyskin, Frofessor; E.M. Saldadze, Docent, and M.M. Tunitskiy, Frofessor. Frofessor; E.M. Saldadze, Corent, and M.M. Tunitskiy, Frofessor. Frofessor.	downwar: The book discusses studies in ion-exchange, distribution, and presipitation chrosatography. Various problems of the theory of chromatography and its application are also considered. This is the the collection of articles published by the Comittee on Chromatography. The first collection was published in 1952 under the files: "In a first collection was published in 1952 under the titles of thromatography; the second was published in 1952 under the title "facility of thromatography; the second was published in 1955 under the title "feoria" for the second was published in 1955 under the title "feoria" for the second than the title "feoria" for the principle of the feorial feorial feorial of the feorial f	material ov fineory and ractice of terrals); and the third was publish aladovanisa v oblasti ionocharnoy; Field of lon-azchange throastograph; thoused. References are given after Davydov, A.T. and G.M. Lisotina. Study the Exchange Energy of Tations on Wofst persature.	IN. and Ye. E. Process of the Stati	Janidadze, E.M., and Te. A. Sheynina. El Processes on Carboxylic Cationites	Sur La., and p.m. Mespada, Purification of series and file of an ion-achange Counterfor Installation of Surface Study Pedosecrat. O. P. M. Installaty, and Tp. P. Chemiers. Study the Entering O. P. O. P. Chemiers Study the Entering Study Stud	Whencral Ye.F., A. B. Fashkov, S.R. Barabanov, and W.K. Tunit- aidy. Charge in the Sciecurity of Strongly scidic Monofunctional Cationites in Relation to the Concentration of Sulfo Groups and Interchain Sould in Cationites	** Padamayara, O.P Tracks, and M.M. Tunitakiy. Study of the Diffusion of Ions Through a Cationite Membrane Shewyakin, P.M. Organic Reagents Used in Adsorption and Distribution Chromatography, Their Classification, and Trends of Inventionation	MitseloyskivM.S., and P.M. Shenyakin Some New Phenomena Which Accompany the Process of Electroatgration of Organic Substances	2	Exprove Toward E.H. Ol shanova. B. Peciotteion Chromatography	 Q1.hhangra, K.H., and M.HHoposova. Determination of Calcium by the Precipitation Chromatography Nethod With the Indicator 	Col. thanova, E.M., and Z.A. Koloskova. Chromatography in Qualitative Analysis	Grigorizara, M.V. Chromatographic Meth for Bur Dyestuffs	Saldadze, E.H., *K.M. Dl'shangva, and II. Ivanova. Mineral Acids and of Their Salts on Cationites	-Gorbaches, W.A., and Laff. Saidate. Anaportum Anions on Anionites With Different Basicity
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KOPYLOVA, V.D.; MOROZOVA, N.M.; OL'SHANOVA, K.M.

Organic reagents as indicators in precipitation chromatograms. Izv. vys.ucheb. zav.; khim.i khim. tekh. 5 no.1:22-25 162.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii. (Chromatographic analysis) (Chemical tests and reagents)

OLISHANOVA, K.M.; KOPYLOVA, V.D.; MOROZOVA, N.M.

Determination of the concentration of inorganic ions from the zone length or volume in precipitation chromatograms. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.6:923-927 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlemnosti, kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii. (Chromatographic analysis)

S/032/63/029/001/003/022 B101/B186

AUTHORS:

Ol'shanova, K. M., Morozova, N. M., and Kopylova, V. D.

TITLE:

Determination of microamounts of inorganic ions

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 24 - 26

TEXT: The limiting concentration at which an inorganic ion ceases to give a chromatographic color reaction is determined. Next, the solution under investigation is diluted until the element concerned gives no reaction. The concentration of the element in the sample is calculated from the required degree of dilution and the known limiting concentration. A glass column 10-13 cm long and of 4-5 mm diameter filled with Al₂O₃ is used. The following elements, developers for the chromatogram, and limiting concentrations (mg-equ/liter) are given: Cu(II), rubeanic acid, 4.7·10⁻²; Ni, rubeanic acid, 7.3·10⁻³; Ni, dimethyl glyoxime, 1.1·10⁻³; Fe(III), potassium ferrocyanide, 3.8·10⁻³; Ag, potassium chromate, 9.2·10⁻²; Hg(II), potassium chromate, 7.6·10⁻²; Zn, ammonium tetrathiocyano mercuroate in the Card 1/2

OL'SHANOVA, Kaleriya Maksimovna; <u>KOPYLOVA</u>, <u>Valentina Dmitriyevna</u>; MOROZOVA, <u>Nadezhda Mikhaylovna</u>; <u>CHMUTOV</u>, <u>K.V.</u>, otv. red.; VLASOV, L.G., red.; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Precipitation chromatography]Osadochnaia khromatografiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1963. 103 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Chmutov). (Chromatographic analysis)

OL'SHANOVA, K.M.; MOROZOVA, N.M.; KOPYLOVA, V.D.

Determination of microquantities of inorganic ions. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:24-26 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molechnoy promyshlennosti.

(Chromatographic analysis)

OL'SHANOVA, Kaleriya Maksimovna; POTAPOVA, Mariya Aleksandrovna; KOPYLOVA, Valentina Dmitriyevna; MOROZOVA, Nadezhda Mikhaylovna; DEBABOV, V.G., red.

[Manual on ion-exchange, partition, and precipitation chromatography] Rukovodstvo po ionoobmennoi, raspredelitel'noi i osadochnoi khromatografii. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 199 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ROPYLOVE, V.E.; WAKARCHO, F.T.

Debormination of Cree aluminum in aluminides. Thur. anal. khim. 20 no.7:897-893 '65. (MTRA 18:9)

1. Institut problem motorialovedeniya AN UkrtCR, Ktyev.

Bopyloun, U.F.

AID Nr. 983-9 5 June

CORROSION RESISTANCE OF SINTERED Cr-Ni STEELS (USSR)

Andriyevskiy, R. A., and V. P. Kopylova. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963, 49-54. S/226/63/000/002/007/014

The Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has studied the corrosion resistance of sintered Cr-Ni stainless steels XDH2 [AISI 431] (2% Ni, 0.15% Si), X23H18 [AISI 310], 1X18H9T [AISI 321], and 0X18H9 [AISI 302]. Test specimens 5 x 7 x 40 mm with a residual porosity of 38 ± 1% were prepared by cold compacting and sintering at 1200°C for 2 hrs in a hydrogen atmosphere. The corrosive media were 10%, 50%, and concentrated HNO3, 10% H₂SO₄, 10% NaOH, and tap water. The changes in electric resistivity of specimens and the amount of dissolved iron were the criteria of corrosion resistance. Results showed the austenitic X23H18 steel to be the most corrosion resistant. The IX18H9T steel had the least resistance, probably because of the presence of Ti, which makes the steel extremely sensitive to the mosture content in hydrogen.

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 983-9 5 June

CORROSION RESISTANCE [Cont'd]

5/226/63/000/002/007/014

The X17H2 and 0X18H9 steels were about equally corrosion resistant, except in 10% H₂SO₄, in which the X17H2 disintegrated completely after a 5-hr test. In NaOH and HNO₃ all tested steels were passivated; corrosion rate was low. The corrosion rate was also low in tap water. In general, the corrosion behavior of the porous stainless steels studied was similar to that of cast steels. The shear strength of all steels after 2000-hr corrosion tests decreased, especially those tested in 10% and concentrated HNO₃. The 10% NaOH and water did not substantially affect shear strength, except that of 1X19H9T steel, whose initial shear strength of 18 kg/mm² dropped to 11.5 and 10.5 kg/mm² after tests in 10% NaOH and water, respectively. Specimens tested in 10% H₂S·4 Hisintegrated after a 500-1000-hr test.

Card 2/2

s/032/63/029/003/007/020 B117/B186

AUTHORS:

Nazarchuk, T. N., Kopylova, V. P., and Chugunnaya, N. K.

TITLE:

Determination of cerium in heat-resistant alloys and

cast iron grades

FERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 298

TEXT: A colorimetric determination of cerium in the form of peroxide compounds is impossible in the presence of iron and with Trilon B. Extraction of the cupronate with chloroform is therefore recommended for completely separating cerium from traces of Fe. 5-10 g nickel alloy (Cr-Ni-Fe) is dissolved in a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids, filled up with 25-50 ml H₂SO₄ (1.84), and evaporated until SO₃ vapors are

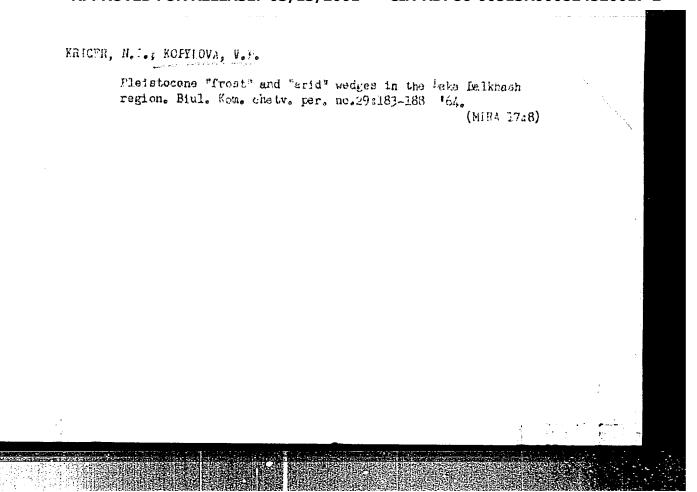
formed. The solution is diluted. Chromium is oxidized with ammonium persulfate in the presence of silver nitrate, Al, Fe, and Ce hydroxides are precipitated with ammonia, the precipitation being repeated. The hydroxides are dissolved in hot saturated oxalic acid solution with addition of 1 ml 5% calcium chloride solution, and left standing overnight at pH 4-5. The oxalate precipitate is filtered off, washed out with 1%

Card 1/2

NAZARCHUK, T.N.; KOPYLOVA, V.P.; CHUGUNNAYA, N.K.

Determination of cerium in heat resistant alloys and cast irons. Zav.lab. 29 no.3:298 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut metalloker miki i spetsial nykh splavov AN UkrSSR. (Cerium—Analysis)
(Heat resistant alloys)



L 32619-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI	
ACC NR: AP6012838 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/004/0729/0735	
AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Sinel'nikova, V.S.; Kopylova, V. P.	
ORG: Institute of Materials Science Problems, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)	
TITLE: Aluminothermic reduction of titanium oxides	
SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 4, 1966, 729-735	
TOPIC TAGS: chemical reduction, aluminum, titanium oxide, titanium dienide, aluminum oxide, aluminum compound	
ABSTRACT: The conditions of reduction of titanium oxides (TiO ₂ and TiO) by aluminum	
in a vacuum were studied in order to obtain titanium aluminides. The mechanism of the aluminothermic reduction was investigated by recording the corresponding thermograms for TiO ₂ and TiO. In order to determine the phase composition of the products, the reduction	
was carried out at various temperatures, including 975C (the only temperature at which a peak appeared on the thermograms), and the products were analyzed by x-ray diffraction and chemical means. The following conclusions were reached: the reduction of TiO ₂ by aluminum	
in a vacuum proceeds via the formation of TiO and Al ₂ O ₃ ; the formation of aluminum titanate	-
Card 1/2 UDC: 546. 824'136	

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; KOPYLOVA, Yo.A.; REGIMOV, T.B.

Effect of phase constitution on the results of analysis by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 10:105-109 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

DEM'YANIKOV, I.G.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of various factors on the accuracy of determining iron in products of nonferrous metallurgy by secondary X-ray spectra. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:215-219 164. (MIRA 18:4)

KOPYLOVA, Ye.A.; RUBAN, N.N.; VINOGRADOVA, K.A.

The hydrolysis of vanadium exychloride. Report no.1. Trudy Inst.
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:145-150 465.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045026

8/0191/64/000/009/0047/0049

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, B. M., Kopy*lova, Ye. L.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the mechanical properties of extruded Penton films

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1964, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: bischloromethyloxacyclobutane, polymer strength, polymer elongation, polymer film, polymer extrusion, thermoplastic polymer, polymer viscosity, Penton, Pentoplast

ABSTRACT: A new thermoplastic material, Penton (polymer of 3,3-bis(chloromethyl)-oxacyclobutane), was investigated in the form of extruded films. First, however, the mol. weight was determined by the reduced viscosity of a 0.5% Penton solution in cyclohexanone at 293K. The viscosity of one batch was 2.53 dl/g (mol. wt. above 200,000) and that of the other was 0.93 dl/g (mol. wt. about 80,000). The films were extruded from granulated material at 483K, the temperature of granulation being 463K. The slight variation in viscosity of Penton during extrusion is tabulated. The temperature dependence of the yield point, tensile strength and relative elongation at break was then investigated over a temperature range of 193-438K. The thickness of the test strips was 0.05-0.10 mm and the experiments were carried out on a Schopper tester of the type FP-3.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4045026

Four temperature ranges can be distinguished on the basis of the curves shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. At low temperatures, the mechanical properties change only slightly. In the second temperature range (275-300K), greater changes occur, especially for elongation. In the third temperature range (296 - 428K) the elongation increases considerably, almost linearly with temperature, but the yield point and strength decrease. Finally, over a temperature range of 423-438C, all the mechanical properties vary considerably. The temperature dependence of the mechanical properties of samples cut in the longitudinal and transverse directions was qualitatively the same. In the transverse direction, the brittleness temperature shifted toward higher temperatures (299 + 2K). the strength decreased slightly and the elongation at break increased slightly near 423K. The temperature dependence of these properties for Penton plastics with a reduced viscosity of 0.9 dl/g showed the same characteristics in the extrusion direction. Great variation in the data for Penton plastics could only be found near the temperatures of brittleness and melting. Below these temperatures, the mechanical properties of the film are comparable to those of cast Penton, and above them, the properties are improved. "The authors are indebted to A. V. Kupfer for the initiation of this investigation, the supply of the polymer samples and valuable comments. They also thank A. V. Fedeyeva for participating in the evaluation of this work and V. A. Denisova for helping to carry out the experiments. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045026				
ASSOCIATION: None				
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Card 3/4				

KOPYLOVA, Z.A.; KAMOLIKOVA, T.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALABYSHEVA, S.I.;

VASEVA, R.G.

Level of ascorbic acid in the blood in health subjects and in acute infections in Archangel. Vop.pit 21 no.4:66-71 Jl-Ag '62.

MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent M.D.Kiverin) i infektsionnoy kliniki Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (ARCHANGEL—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KOPYLOVA, Z.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: Alabysheva, S.I.; BIRYUKOVA, L.V.; VASEVA, R.G.; TENIGINA, N.C.

Effect of vitamin C supplement on the level of ascorbic acid in the milk and blood of puerperants in Archangel. Vop. pit. 21 no.6:56-60 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent M.D. Kiverin) Arkhangel'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOPYLOVA-SVIRIDOVA, T. N., VOROBYEV, V. I., KHODOSOVA, I. A. (USSR).

Interaction of some Enzymes with Nucleic Acids.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.

Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

KOPYLOVA-SVIRIDOVA, T.N.; KHODOSOVA, I.A.; FRENKEL', S.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, V.I.

Conditions for the formation of artificial necleoproteids.

Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1400-1403 Ag *62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom. (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

KOFYLOV/-SVI (IDOVA, T.N.

Study of denaturation of decayribonucleoproteins. Report No. 1: Thermal DNA denaturation in a synthetic complex with ribonuclease. Biofizika 9 no. 1:13-17 164. (MIR: 17:7)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Laningrad.

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.L.; KOPYLOVA, V.P.; SHLAPKO, A.Ya.; BUTORIN, K.K.

Experimental extraction of calcium carbide by fusion from limestones of the Ust-Anga deposit of the Irkutsk Province. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.25:138-143 '60. (MIRA 13:9) (Calcium carbide)

KOPYLOVA, V.P.; NAZARCHUK, T.N.

Conditions accompanying the precipitation of titanium in the presence of trilon B. Ukr.khim.shur. 26 no.1:110-112 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR. (Titanium-Analysis) (Acetic acid) (Cupferron)

S/073/60/026/001/016/021 B004/B054

AUTHORS: Kopylo

Kopylova, V. P. and Nazarchuk, T. N.

TITLE:

Study of the Conditions for Titanium Precipitation in the

Presence of Trilon B

PERIODICAL:

Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 1,

pp. 110-112

TEXT: As the presence of iron disturbs the precipitation of titanium done by means of copperon, it was suggested to mask it by Trilon B (Ref. 1). The present study attempts to check the effect of pH, the order of mixing of solutions, etc. on titanium precipitation by means of copperon. It was found that a complete separation of iron from titanium was impossible. At all pH and Ti: Trilon B ratios, part of the titanium remains in solution while the precipitate is contaminated by coprecipitated iron. There are 3 tables and 7 references: 1 Soviet, 2 US, 1 British, 1 Czechoslovakian, and 2 German.

Card 1/2

27341 \$/080/61/034/009/003/0.4 D204/D305

15. 2240

Kopylova, V.P.

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

Chemical stability of the carbides of the transition

elements of Groups IV, V, and VI

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1961,

1936 - 1939

TEXT: The object of the present paper is to present quantitative data on the chemical stability of the carbides of Ti, Zr, Hf, Nb. Ta, Mo, and W in contact with aqueous solutions of acids and samplies. A weighed portion of 0.2 g of the finely pulverized samplies was placed in a 100 ml. flask and treated with 50 ml. of the reagent. The mixtures were allowed to stand in the cold for 24 hours or boiled for 2 hours. After this insoluble residues were filtered off through a glass filter, washed and dried and weighed. According to YaS. Umanskiy (Ref. 10: Karbidy tverdykh splavov, M., Metallurgizdat, 77, 1947) the chemical stability of the carbides

Card 1/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6030

Samsonov, G. V., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR; A. T. Pilipenko, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; T. N. Nazarchuk, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; O. I. Popova, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and T. Ya. Kosolapova, V. A. Obolonchik, G. Kh. Kotlyar, L. N. Kuchay, V. P. Kopylova, G. T. Kabannik, A. Kh. Klibus, K. D. Modylevskaya, and S. V. Radzikovskaya.

Analiz tugoplavkikh soyedineniy (Analysis of Refractory Compounds) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 256 p. 3250 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. A. Nikitina; Ed. of Publishing House: O. M. Kamayeva; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a laboratory manual for personnel in plant laboratories of the machinery, chemical, and aircraft industries and scientific research institutes. It can also be used by chemistry students at universities and schools of higher

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crystalline strudustrial and oth refractory compo ponents of refrasilicon) are revanalysis of all. The authors are i spetsial'nykh lurgy and Special sonalities are mand the remainder	cture, chemical and er applications of cunds. Methods of ctory compounds (calewed and detailed presently known refassociated with the splavov, AN SSSR (I Alloys, Academy Centioned. There are mainly English and control of the chemical of the c	and mechanical propalysis, production, a silicon carbide and letermining the basic urbon, boron, nitrogemethods for the chemical compounds giractory compounds giractory compounds finstitute of Powder Editorics USSR). N	erties, und in- other e. com- en, and uical even. emiki		
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	COVERAGE: The book laboratory resea crystalline strudustrial and oth refractory components of refrasilicon) are revanalysis of all The authors are i spetsial nykh lurgy and Special sonalities are mand the remainder TABLE OF CONTENTS [A	crystalline structure, chemical and dustrial and other applications of refractory compounds. Methods of oponents of refractory compounds (casilicon) are reviewed and detailed analysis of all presently known ref. The authors are associated with the i spetsial nykh splavov, AN SSSR (I lurgy and Special Alloys, Academy of sonalities are mentioned. There are and the remainder mainly English an TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:	COVERAGE: The book contains data from the literature and laboratory research on the chemical and mechanical progressalline structure, chemical analysis, production, dustrial and other applications of silicon carbide and refractory compounds. Methods of determining the basic ponents of refractory compounds (carbon, boron, nitrogestlicon) are reviewed and detailed methods for the chemical analysis of all presently known refractory compounds ging the authors are associated with the Institut metalloker is spetsial night splayov, AN SSSR (Institute of Powder Murgy and Special Alloys, Academy of Sciences USSR). No sonalities are mentioned. There are 327 references: 17 and the remainder mainly English and German.	COVERAGE: The book contains data from the literature and from laboratory research on the chemical and mechanical properties, crystalline structure, chemical analysis, production, and industrial and other applications of silicon carbide and other refractory compounds. Methods of determining the basic components of refractory compounds (carbon, boron, nitrogen, and silicon) are reviewed and detailed methods for the chemical analysis of all presently known refractory compounds given. The authors are associated with the Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial nykh splavov, AN SSSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, Academy of Sciences USSR). No personalities are mentioned. There are 327 references: 175 Soviet and the remainder mainly English and German. TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:	COVERAGE: The book contains data from the literature and from laboratory research on the chemical and mechanical properties, crystalline structure, chemical analysis, production, and industrial and other applications of silicon carbide and other refractory compounds. Methods of determining the basic components of refractory compounds (carbon, boron, nitrogen, and silicon) are reviewed and detailed methods for the chemical analysis of all presently known refractory compounds given. The authors are associated with the Institut metallokeramiki is petsial nykh splavov, AN SSSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, Academy of Sciences USSR). No personalities are mentioned. There are 327 references: 175 Soviet and the remainder mainly English and German. TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

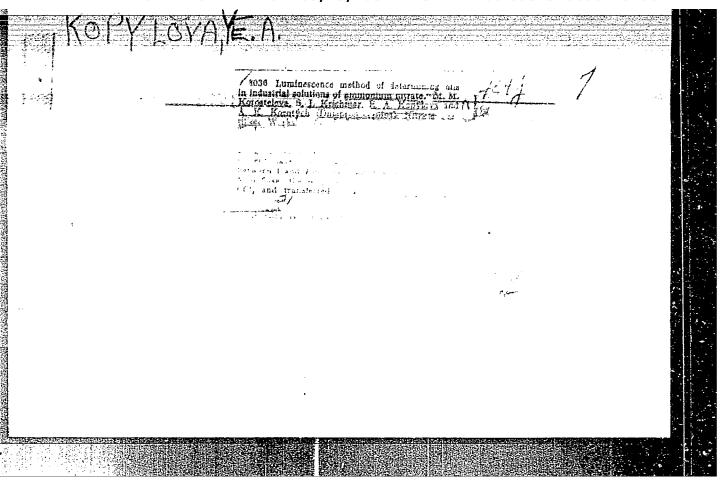
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•	Ch. II. Chemical Properties of Refractory Compounds Carbides Nitrides Borides Silicides of transition metals of Groups IV, V, and VI Phosphides of transition metals Sulfides of rare earths Nonmetallic compounds [BeC, SiC, SizNe, BN, BP]		48 48 60 64 74 79 84 86	
	Ch. III. Methods of Determining Basic Components of Refractory Compounds	•	99 143	:
	Ch. IV. Analysis of Refractory Compounds Carbides of transition and alkaline earth metals Nitrides Borides Silicides Rare-earth sulfides		143 174 181 210 220	
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SAMSONOV, G.V.; PILIPENKO, A.T., prof., doktor khim. nauk; NAZARCHUK, T.N., kand. khim. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: POPOVA, O.I., kand. khim. nauk; KOSOLAPOVA, T.Ya.; OEOLONCHIK, V.A.; KOTLYAR, G.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUCHAY. L.N.; KOFYLOVA, V.P.; KABANNIK, G.T.; KLIBUS, A.Kh.; MODYLEVSKAYA, K.D.; RADZIKOVSKAYA, S.V.; NIKITINA, Ye.A., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of high-melting compounds] Analiz tugoplavkikh soedinenii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 256 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Samsonov).
(Intermetallic compounds—Analysis)
(Normetallic materials—Analysis)



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Ropylova, Te.K.

KLENOVA, M.V. prof.; SOLOW'YEV, V.F.; ETYUNOVA, N.M.; POPOV, P.G.; YASTREBOVA, L.A.;

BATUR IN, V.P.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.K.; TECDOROW ICH, G.I., redaktor; TOPCHIYEV,

A.V., akademik, redaktor; MIROMOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor; ALIYEV,

M.M., redaktor; AKHOMEDOV, G.A., redaktor; VARENTSOV, M.I., redaktor;

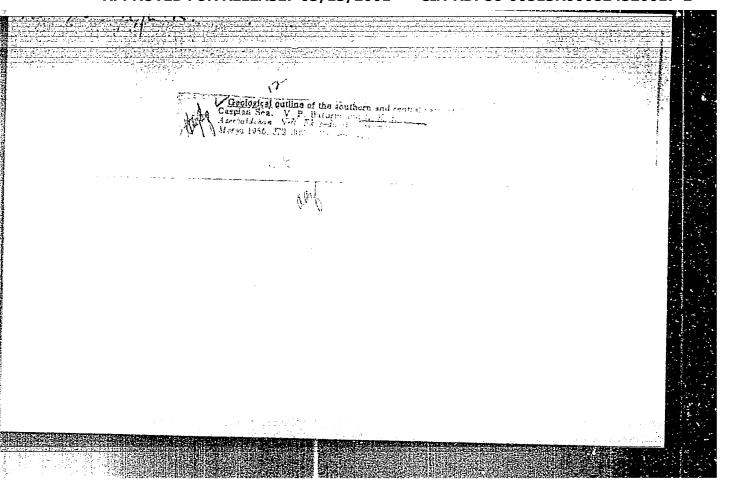
DMITRIYEV, Ye.Ya., redaktor; DOLGOPOLOV, E.M., redaktor; IL'IN, A.A.,

redaktor; MEKHTIYEV, Sh.F., redaktor; MOZESON, D.L., redaktor; PUSTO
VALOV, L.V., redaktor; POMIN, A.V., redaktor; HOSOV, G.I., redaktor;

KISHLEVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Recent sediments of the Caspian Sea] Sovremennye osadki Kaspiiskogo moria; Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956, 302 p. (NIZA 9:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN ASSSR (for Aliyev) 2. Chlen-korrespondent AH SSSR. (for Varentsov, Pustovalov) 3. Nachal'nik morskogo otryada Azerbaydshanskoy neftyanoy ekspeditsii SOPS AN SSSR (for Klenova) (Caspian Sea)



HUZHDIN, N.I.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.H.; HECHAYEV, I.A.

Cytological picture of the change in chromosomes in the case of propagation of closely related organisms. Trudy Inst.gen. no.20:127-(MIRA 7:1)

(Fruit flies) (Inbreeding)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824520017-2" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001**

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KOPYLOVA, Ye.N.

Effect of long continued gamma irradiation on the ovaries of mice. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:592-596 S-0 158. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (OVARIES)

17(10) AUTHOR:

Kopylova, Ye. N.

507/20-124-4-58/67

TITLE:

The Effect of Chronic Gemma-Irradiation on the Blood of Mice (Vliyaniye khronicheskogo gamma-oblucheniya na krov' myshey)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 930-932 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In practical work there often arises the necessity of establishing the permissible irradiation effect doses (Refs 1,2). Among the most characteristic disturbances that take place in the animal organism under the influence of ionizing radiation are the changes in the morphological blood pattern in the vascular system (Refs 3-15). There is no consensus of opinion on the degree of these changes with minor radiation doses of x-rays or gamma rays (Refs 6,11,12, as opposed to 1,4,5,8,9,13). The problem was topical enough to prompt the investigation under consideration. For the tests, C-57 strain mice (black) were used, which, over a period of one year were exposed to radiation doses of 0.4, 0.2, 0.1 and 0.05 r daily for 6 days a week. Co⁶⁰ was used as a radiation source. The blood was taken from the caudal vein 3,6,9, and 12 months after irradiation. The total dosis is given in table 1. As shown by table 2, the initial number of leucocytes was practically equal in test animals and controls. Table 2 (in %) shows the leucocyte number changes, table 3

Card 1/2

The Effect of Chronic Gamma-Irradiation on the Blood of Mice SOV/20-124-4-58/67

the changes of the morphological elements of the white blood, and table 4 the hemoglobin quantity. These test results show that against the background of age changes in the controls that had developed towards the end of the test year in the form of leuco- and lymphopenia, a leucopoiesis-suppressing effect manifested itself in the mice chronically treated with small gamma-ray doses in the following way: daily dosis 0.05 r - after 3 months, 0.4r-after 4-6 months postirradiation. A daily dosis of 0.1 r results in a hyperregeneration of the cells of the white blood 1 year postirradiation. Under the test conditions prevailing in the investigation under consideration, the red blood remains unchanged. There are 4 tables and 15 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR

(Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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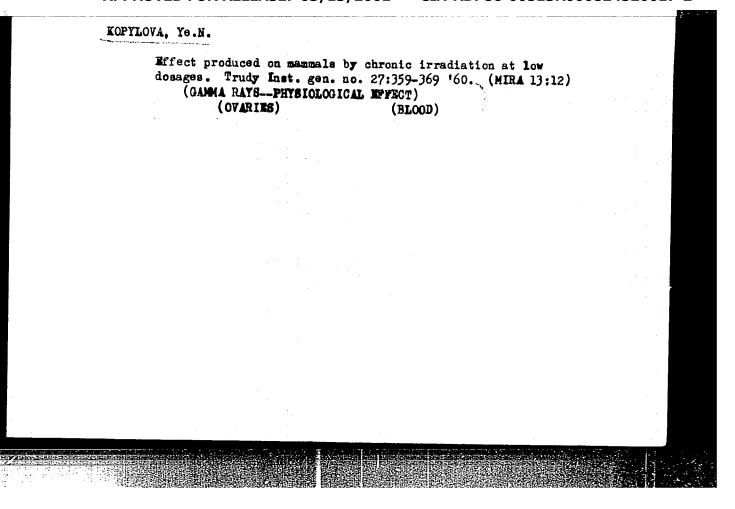
October 9, 1958, by T. D. Lysenko, Academician

SUBMITTED:

March 29, 1958

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824520017-2"



MUSTEL', P.I.; DYAD'KIN, Yu.D.; BOKIY, B.V.; KEIL', L.N.; KOMAROV, V.B.;

SEMEVSKIY, V.N.; BORISOV, D.P.; GOLOVIN, G.M.; USEVICH, I.V.;

DUBRAVA, T.S.; SHABLYGIN, A.I.; ZOLTOLAREV, N.D.; GALAYEV, N.Z.;

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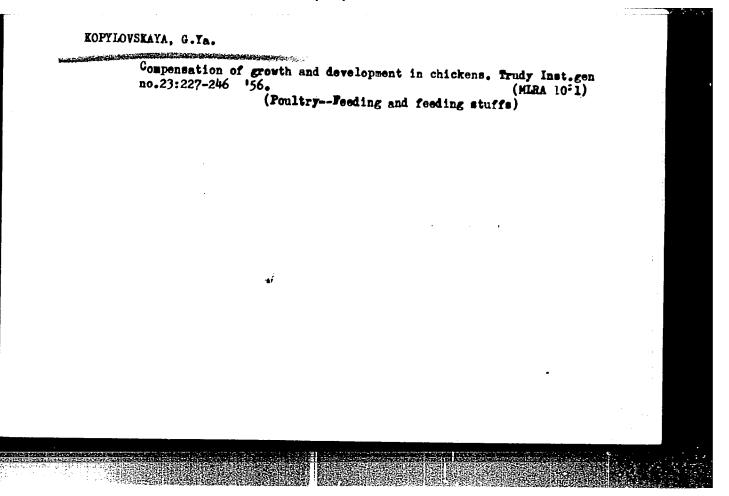
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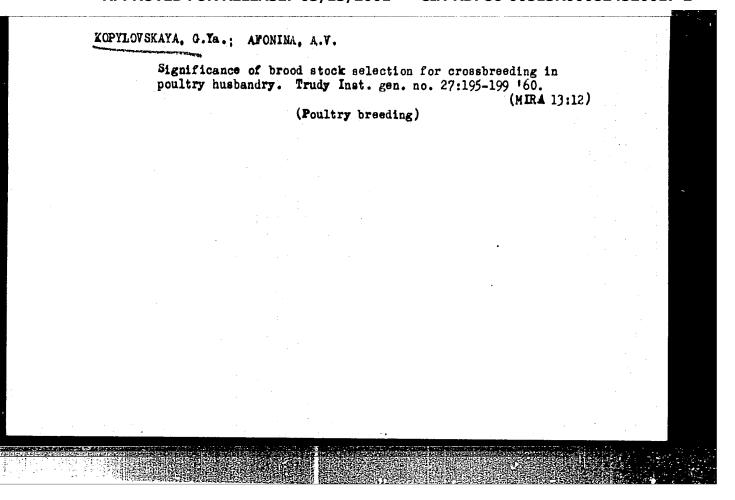
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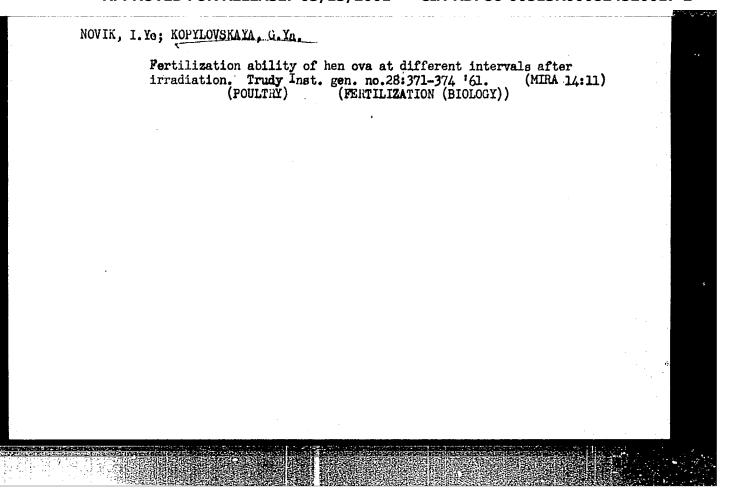
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The article discusses several methods of measuring the lifetime of nonequilibrium charge carriers in semiconductors which were applied to the investigation of germanium at the Electrophysics Laboratory of the Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Methods for measuring the lifetime of charge carriers with the aid of injected excess carriers are divided into two groups: the photomethod, where the excess carriers are injected with the aid of light, and the pulse method, where the excess carriers are injected by means of an electric field. Each method has its own advantages depending on the conditions set up in the experiment.

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